The Confederate States of America (pg.368) – southern states, included at first (before Fort Sumter’s invasion): SC, GA, FL, AL, MI, LO, and TX. Later (after Fort Sumter’s invasion): VA, NC, TN, and AK. Importance was that these states had seceded from the Union and was the other force in the Civil War (Union and the Confederate).

Crittenden Compromise (pg.368) – a compromise from one of the slave states that didn’t secede (KY), had several constitutional amendments, one guaranteeing the permanent existence of slavery in the slave states and another re-establishes the MO Compromise line. Importance was that even though the South accepted, the Republican Party didn’t, showing that compromises will not work any longer.

Fort Sumter (pg. 370) – a fort located in SC, was a federal fort, remained there until the Confederates bombarded it. Importance was that the South had attacked the fort, signaling the call for war; also was the first shots of the Civil War.

Republican Economic Policy (pg.374) – some included the Homestead Act of 1862 and the Morrill Land Grant Act. Importance was that the two were both ideal thoughts about economic expansion to the Republicans.

National Bank Acts (pg.374) – charters that revived the national bank. Importance was that it had made the North’s economy much more secure.

Draft Riots (pg.375) – riots that took place around the North, in a response to the issued draft law. Importance was that in them, African Americans were killed, and this whole war was also to help them, showing opposition in the war.

Election of 1864 (pg.376) – candidates: (President) Lincoln of Republican Party, McClellan of the Democratic Party. Importance was that if Lincoln had lost, the war may have not continued since McClellan supported peace, but crucial Northern victories allowed Lincoln to be re-elected.

Emancipation Proclamation (pg.377) – an act on 1/22/1862, that freed all the slaves in the Confederacy, did not apply to slave states allied with the Union. Importance was that they were now fighting the war to abolish slavery.

U.S. Sanitary Commission (pg.378) – a group of female nurses that aided soldiers during the war. Importance was that this was an example of the change in the role of women.

Jefferson Davis (pg.379) – the Confederate’s president during the war. Importance was that his leadership had lacked a national power, where southern divisions occurred, which was the one reason why the South lost.

Centralization in the South (pg.382) – it had occurred slowly, they did make some strides in centralizing power in the South. Importance was that it showed that state’s rights were more dominant than centralization, reason of why the South was ineffective in the war.

Ulysses S. Grant (pg.384) – a general of the North, who shared Lincoln’s view of winning the war. Importance was that Lincoln had struggled to find an effective general to fight in the war, but eventually found Grant, which would help win the war (the last battles).

Robert E. Lee (pg.385) – the main general for the South. Importance was that with his help, he made the war last much longer than it should have had.

The Union Blockade (pg.386) – a naval blockade of the South. Importance was that this stopped the South from gaining more supplies.

King Cotton Diplomacy (pg.387) – an important belief to the South that the British and French textile industries needed their cotton. Importance was that this had failed, and so the South would not be able to receive any foreign aid.

Trent Affair (pg.387) – where two Confederate diplomats were captured in Cuban and sent to the North (had planned on going to England). Importance was that the British demanded the release of them with pardons, where basically the British had helped the South.

Guerrilla War in the West (pg.388) – the South had had tried to terrorize areas of the West, where the North had stopped them. Importance was that this stopped any more Confederate attacks on the West (was the Union’s territory).

Battles of the Union and Confederacy (pgs.389-398) – battles of the Union and the South, where the North had major important victories that were the turning point in their early losses, whereas the South had victories, but were not major enough to persuade any foreign aid. Importance was that the first battles had shown that the war would not be easily ended, the middle wars were the turning point, where the North had started to win major victories, and the last few battles had the Union as the victors of the war, where they had increased their power and severely decreased the South’s power.